Exhibit F

Deposition of Swapan Roychowdhury
December 15, 2009

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON DIVISION

- - -

IN RE: DIGITEK® PRODUCTS : MDL NO.
LIABILITY LITIGATION : 1968

(This document relates to all cases.)

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CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO FURTHER

CONFIDENTIALITY REVIEW

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New York, New York
Tuesday, December 15, 2009

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Videotaped Deposition of SWAPAN ROYCHOWDHURY, held at Harris Beach PLLC, 100 Wall Street, 24th Floor, on the above date, beginning at 9:44 a.m., before Kimberly A. Overwise, a Certified Realtime Reporter and Notary Public.

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MR. ANDERTON: Are you saying "fences"?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. ANDERTON: Okay.

MR. MILLER: It might be the wrong term.

MR. ANDERTON: I just wanted to make sure I knew what word you were saying.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Okay. If you don't understand what I'm saying, I'll --

A I don't understand "fences."

Q I've been in places before where when you say somebody can't do something, he's got a fence around him. So I don't know what term they would use. Perhaps you didn't use such a term.

Could all -- did you have a group of chemists that were qualified to do content uniformity testing, or were all chemists capable of doing all tests? How did you divide it up?

MR. ANDERTON: Objection.

You may answer.

THE WITNESS: Well, some people are more experienced on handling raw material testing, which are basically weight chemistry analysis. Some people are more experienced on instrumental analysis, like HPLCs. So accordingly, the work was assigned.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Okay. Let's just say something came in for HPLC testing. That's high performance liquid chromatography?

A Chromatography.

Q If it was a particular type of drug, would you say, "Oh, no. That product needs to go to this person"? Or once something came in for HPLC, all HPLC analysts were capable of testing that product?

MR. ANDERTON: Objection.

You may answer.

THE WITNESS: Basically any HPLC chemist can handle all the product, but certain products are very technique-dependent.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Very technique?

A Technique. It may require liquid extraction. Those are very technique-dependent.

Q If a technique-dependent product came in, did you have a specific tester or group of testers that you liked to use?

A They are more experienced on that product.

Q More experienced on that product?

What were some of the products that were more technique-dependent?

MR. ANDERTON: Objection. I instruct the witness not to answer or to answer only with respect to Digitek.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Was Digitek a technique-dependent product?

A No.

Q So if Digitek came in, it could go to any of the HPLC testers?

A That's correct.

Q And if there was a content

uniformity test to be done on Digitek, it could go to any analyst who was qualified to do content uniformity?

A That's correct.

Q If Digitek came in to be tested for stability, it could be accomplished by any lab chemist who was qualified to do stability testing?

A They are expected, yes.

Q And if Digitek came in for friability testing, it could be handled by any lab chemist who was qualified in friability?

A Who handled friability testing.

Q And if there was an assay for blend test to be done, it could be handled for -- specifically for Digitek; it could be handled by any chemist who was qualified to do assay for blend testing?

A Yes.

Q And if a sample of Digitek came in to be assay tested, it could be done by any lab chemist who was qualified to do assay testing?

A Repeat that again.

Q And did you or anyone that reported to you work on that action item?

A Yes. We had a program based on QSIP. All the chemists were retraining. So this document was updated probably based on those training documents.

Q Okay. And when the analysts were retrained, they were retrained about lab notebooks across the board, not any particular product; correct?

A Across the board.

Q Across the board?

A Documentation practices.

Q The problem you agree was identified across the board, so the training was across the board?

MR. ANDERTON: Objection.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q You can answer.

MR. ANDERTON: Wait. Mischaracterizes his testimony.

You may answer.

THE WITNESS: The training was given specifically in here what it

mentioned, the documentation practices. They were specifically instructed to document every observations and all the procedures they are following.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q For all products?

A All products, for any products.

Q Any product.

And "Procedures are in place where all data generated during testing are entered into the new lab notebooks."

Did I read that correctly?

A That's correct.

Q Do you understand what the action item meant when it says "new lab notebooks"? Were the lab notebooks changed or altered?

MR. ANDERTON: Objection.

You may answer.

THE WITNESS: Yes. We make it more simpler, the new notebooks. Before it was like 200 pages of bound book. And we have different type of notebook, ready lab notebook which is prenumbered.

Q And seeing this document, does that refresh your recollection on working on this action item?

A Yes. We improved our OS investigation procedures; that is, DOI QC-59. And we improved to adequately investigate the laboratory investigation.

Q And you would agree with me that if a lab chemist is not properly investigating an OOS, then that is an issue or problem with the lab, not that one incident where it occurred; is that correct?

MR. ANDERTON: Objection.

You may answer.

THE WITNESS: This is interpretation of FDA investigator at that time. Ideally I need to go back and check what it says in QC-059 12 at that time and what was the practice at that time was followed.

If the chemists were following that particular practices and procedures, they are following the procedures. It may not be liking of FDA investigator, so

that's what their comments were that was not, in their mind, it was not properly conducted.

BY MR. MILLER:

Q Do you recall working on the action items to rectify this situation?

A Yes. We updated our investigation procedure.

Q And you updated investigation procedures for all products?

A That's the lab procedure. That involves all the products.

Q If we take a look at Observation 5 on the 483, it states that: "Input to and output from the computer are not checked for accuracy.

"Specifically, audits were not conducted of the TotalChrom Data Acquisition System used to run the HPLC instruments during analysis of drug products. Sample injections, processing methods, and sample weights were not reviewed or verified for the accuracy of reported sample results during testing of in-process, finished product and stability